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**PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE UNION TERRITORIES ACT.**

16th October, 1963.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Agartala at 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 16th October, 1963.

PRESENT

Shri Upendra Kumar Roy, Speaker in the Chair, the two Ministers, three Deputy Ministers, Deputy Speaker and fourteen members.

Mr. Speaker : Yesterday we could not complete fully our business on account of unfavourable weather and 2 of the items were earried over to this day. So to-day on the list of the business we have 9 demands-Demand No. 20-Industries, No. 19-Cooperation, No. 2-Land Revenue, No. 9-General Administration, No. 10-Administration of Justice, No. 8-Legislative Assembly, No. 22-Labour and Employment, No. 21-Community Development Projects, National Extension Services and Local Development Works, No. 25-Miscellaneous, Social and Development organisations are to be disposed of.

Members have already got the list of business and in the appendix they have got the demands to be moved by the Hon'ble Minister and the cut motions to be moved by the members. Now the Hon'ble Finance Minister will move his demands standing in his name.

I would first take up the demand on Industry and Cooperation together as agreed upon in consultation with the party leaders. I would now call the Hon'ble Minister to move the motions.

Shri S. L. Singh : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I am to move on the recommendation of the Administrator that a sum not exceeding

Rs. 14,81,000/-be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the period 1st July, 1963 to 31st March, 1964 in respect of Demand No. 20-Industries.

I am also to move on the recommendation of the Administrator that a sum not exceeding Rs. 4, 97,300/-be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the period 1st July, 1963 to 31st March, 1964 in respect of Demand No. 19-Cooperation.

The motions now before the House relate to industry and co-operative, work in connection with which can be said to have started. All know that the chief obstacle in the way of starting heavy and medium size industries here is the lack of communications. Moreover, we are in need of power. Be that as it may the country cannot be allowed to remain idle. That will mean disruption of facilities of business and unemployment. In the circumstances attempts are being made to build up cottage industries. We find that small scale industry - handloom, sericulture, handicrafts, Khadi and Village Industry have already been started in Tripura. We have in the industrial estate at Arundhutinagar 13 units. That is a private industry run by a number of co-operative societies. In the department of rehabilitation and industrial co-operative employment has been given to 156 men and the production obtained therefrom is worth Rs. 4 lakhs. Starting from a scrap we have been able to produce goods worth Rs. 4 lakhs. Then the amount of financial assistance given to small scale industries is Rs. 1,01,001. This sum has been disbursed during the year 1962-63 amongst 21 units which have given employment to nearly 500 men. This figure of course does not include seasonal labourers. Then we have a service scheme consisting of 12 units run by co-operative societies. We see that we are producing goods worth about Rs. 7,50,000. In that scheme roughly 30 societies are working efficiently. We have a handloom industry wherein working capital is Rs. 300/- and of which capital loan upto 75% is being granted. Dyeing facility free of charge, supply of improved looms and accessories are being given. Besides, subsidy

to the extent of 50% is being given and rebate allowed is 0.05 nP. Such facilities are being given in areas like Belonia, Teliamura, Kailasahar, Udaipur, Dharmanagar and Sabroom sub-divisions. To these industries we are granting Rs. 53,000/- annually. Weavers' Co-operative Societies have been granted a loan of Rs. 40,000/-. There was no sericulture here which has been started afresh. We have a target to train up 500 families in this trade. During 1962-63 in handicraft we have granted 0.266 lakh of rupees. Those who have been trained will prepare designs and will also look after marketing facilities. Further we have Khadi Village Industry Scheme in which we have bee hives. For improvement of this we are giving subsidy and honey weighing 4000 kilograms is being produced. By this 6,036 families are being benefitted. Further we have schemes to produce molasses and khandeshwari. Under this scheme we are having 20,000 kilograms of produce and we are benefitting 1,200 families. In our oil-press scheme we are producing 22,900 kilograms mustard oil, 68,745 kilograms oil cakes. Then we have paddy husking schemes, village pottery, palm candy village industry. Loans and grants are being given under these schemes and we are producing annually goods worth Rs. 70,000/-. This is the picture of dividend we are earning from these schemes. In this connection we should bear in mind the difficulties we are facing in establishing wire industry, heavy industry and medium size industry here. Those difficulties were discussed earlier. To implement the schemes we are obtaining cheap electricity from Assam. The Dumbur scheme is now under our serious consideration. We know that wire industry, heavy industry and medium size industry will not develop otherwise. Regarding Co-operative I must say that we are launching a new attempt. People of the territory should therefore be made co-operative minded. Our policy is to establish cottage industries through co-operatives. We hope that propagating the co-operatives amongst agriculturists, labourers, landless peasants and jumias we may be able to improve their lot. In pursuance of our scheme we have established 627 co-operatives and those co-operatives are at present working.

Mr. Speaker : There is one cut motion to be moved by Shri Hlura Aung Mag to discuss the policy with regard to absence of provision for establishment of state control industry. The cut motion is taken as moved. I would now call on Shri Hlura Aung Mag.

Shri Hlura Aung Mag : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I want to speak something with regard to the demand for industries moved by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Tripura is an under-developed country lacking in factories and industries. For a long number of years we had a feudal society here. 15/16 years have been lapsed after attainment of independence. We have assembled here to fulfill the cherished hopes of the people. In the interest of people I say some industries should be started in this under-developed territory of ours. The provision made for that purpose under the budget is insufficient. The budget provides for Rs. 14,81,000/- for the Dumbur project and the total provision for industries under the budget is Rs. 54 lakhs. I mean to say that Tripura should be developed in so far as cottage industries and heavy industries are concerned. More money should have been provided for under the budget. I will cite some instances to show how we are spending money under these projects. An industrial estate was built up on the basis of co-operatives at Belonia. Thousands of rupees were spent there in a reckless fashion. The estate is now in ruins. This is the sample of our industrial estate built on the basis of co-operative. We set up oil-press at enormous cost that being un-utilised is now rotting. The schemes have yielded no benefit. We are in this fashion mis-using public money. No project of ours become successful. We have a co-operative society called Dandy. The Government furnished capital to the tune of Rs. 8,100 there. Enormous amount of money was wasted there. Pretty huge quantities of shoes and bidi were manufactured there. No one knows where the shoes and bidis manufactured are rotting now. This proves mis-use of public money. The Central Government is giving lakhs of rupees to us to convert the undeveloped state of ours into a welfare state. Those who Govern us are representatives of the handfull of petty

bourgeois and they have industries run by their proteges. The picture of all the co-operatives is similar. The Hon'ble Finance Minister mentioned 30 units but he has scrupulously avoided mentioning figures indicating how the industries are being run. The money meant for the co-operatives is used to patronise members of the ruling party. I do not know what steps the government has taken to realise the money. Again we tried to set up industries with the help of Government officer and focus our attention on educated people. It would have been proper, I may say to focus our attention on the poorest section of the people and we should have seen that Tripura made progress gradually. Unless we change our attitude we cannot improve the condition of Tripura even we undertake many more projects. The misery of the people is the curse of the congress government. The Hon'ble Chief Minister and Industries Minister had been to Bogafa on many occasions. We spent lakhs of rupees for industries and built up quarters. But to-day we find no student there. This is a matter of shame. Why there is no student ? Why no training is being imparted ? Who is supervising those industries ? I do not know who can give any answer to these questions. Formerly, students used to get stipends there at the rate of Rs. 50/-. This stipend was a matter of fact made after expiry of six months. Students cannot wait for 6/7 months to receive their stipends. Subsequently, somebody reduced the stipend to Rs. 25/-. This is the sample of our industry. Those who have been trained, do not find any employment, they do not find any shelter. We have no plan, in the result they return to their native villages. They have no money with which they can start their own industries. If the Finance Minister had paid heed to these things, if he had taken steps to prevent misuse of money I would have support the budget. Statistics and figures simply do not mean improvement of Tripura. The Congress Government is pushing the 12 lakhs of inhabitants of Tripura to tragedy. We cannot lay our finger on any industry and say that we have developed this industry in course of last 15 years. All the money alleged to have been spent for industry has been mis-used. There is no account, there is no

picture of progress of the industries. Those who want to set up cottage industries should be granted loans. Some money was distributed through a co-operative at Belonia. The money has been mis-used. No machinery has been envisaged to ensure proper spending of money. There is no assurance in the budget that industries which we urgently require would be set up soon. So I have brought my cut motion and I demand better provision for more money.

Mr. Speaker : Now I call upon Hon'ble Member, Dr. B. Das to speak.

Dr. B. Das : I want to speak something in support of demand Nos. 19 and 20 in connection with the Industries and Co-operative as placed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister before the House and in opposition of the Cut Motion. The Members in opposition deserve my thanks for having admitted partially the realities of the situation when they confessed that it has not been possible to set up industries in Tripura and as a result Tripura has been an un-developed Territory. Generally Members in opposition shut up their eyes to the realities. In this case also while admitting some of the realities of the situation they indulge in some vague and nebulous verbiage. If they have taken care to examine the budget clearly they would have found schemes of industries we have formulated and how far we have progressed. But they are determined not to hear anybody and not to learn from anybody. They are only keen to mislead the masses with fire-works of their oration. Coming to the subject of demand for industries we must first of all clearly know what we propose to do. The Government control, the Members in opposition alluded, can be had only in heavy Industries. But we cannot have any heavy Industries for shortage of power. The Members in opposition admitted this. Really we have not developed any electricity project here. We do not despair that it will never be possible for us to have heavy Industries here. We are, as a matter of fact, taking slow steps towards heavy industries. For the present, however, we require to develop cottage industries. Looking into the budget you will find that for development of cottage industries we have allotted a sum of

Rs. 4,94,600/-. We have allotted a sum of Rs. 1,84,700/- for the rehabilitation of displaced persons. We have already heard our Finance Minister saying that we have already established one industrial Estate, and one more Estate will be established soon. The employment potential of these schemes has been discussed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. I let you know that we are going to set up another Industrial estate in Tripura and not in China or Russia. For development of sericulture we have set up 4 units. I am boldly saying before this House that our sericulture farm are receiving generous public response and have created tremendous interest amongst the people. We are, therefore, still progressing. We hope that very soon sericulture will become highly popular here. In the handloom industries we have four thousand weavers and the products of these handlooms are in no way inferior to the products of other States. We have schemes still to improve the quality of fabrics. With pleasure I inform you that we have schemes to enable people, who are working on handlooms to convert the said looms into power looms on co operative basis. We have distributed seven hundred Bee hives amongst our people and the quality of honey we are getting from them has been stated by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. Besides this we are producing pump-candy, Molasses, oil and other things, and the total value of the products exceeds Rs. 70,000/-. In the handloom we are investing Rs 300/- as working capital, of which we are giving 75% as loan. Dyeing facilities are given free of charge and yarns are being supplied on the basis of grant. In the result one thousand of weavers are earning a sum exceeding Rupees 10 lakhs. In this way we are making a head way in the matter of small scale industries.

Regarding co-operative, I do not know what, the Members in in Opposition, want to say in addition. I will hold up the picture of the co-operative before you because you should know the work. We have in the aggregate six hundred & twentyseven co-operatives of which 150 are service co operative, 141 are industrial co-operative. In this connection I will make special mention of one co-operative to give you an idea of the programme. I mean Milan

Tantuboy samity at Khowai. I request you to make some inquiries regarding that Co-operative, which is located in the constituency of the Opposition Member. Inquiries there will reveal the quantity and quality of our produces. There are agricultural Co-operative, so that cultivators can have adequate credit facilities and do not experience any difficulties. I support the demand placed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister and oppose the cut motion.

Mr. Speaker : I call upon Shri Aghore Deb Barma to speak.

Shri Aghore Deb Barma : Like all other men I admit that Tripura is un-developed and backward. Tripura can progress if we utilise the sum allotted to industries under the budget properly. But if we scrutiny the allotment to the industries in the budget we find that the major portion of the allotment is meant for officers and for their comfort and for office establishment. On the basis of allotment we cannot hope expeditious improvement in the sphere of industries in Tripura. Tripura is problem raided Territory. We have on one hand Refugee and on the other hand thousands of Jhumia cultivators and large number of landless cultivators. Tripura is largely dependent on agriculture. Focusing our attention on agriculture we are faced with acute scarcity of agricultural land. So we are advancing towards economic ruin. We require industries to stop this process. Examining the budget we find that the money has been allotted to maintain the department of industries only. The budget shows no prospect of developing industries in Tripura although it provides for pay and residence of officers and for their office establishment. Making an account of this expenditure we find little to spend on industries, actually it is quite in-adequate for our requirement. Tripura require heavy industries to be set up with thousand of rupees. For example we heard that a paper mill would be established at Kum rghat. The scheme remains on papers uptil now. No work has been started. Tripura produces sugar cane, if a sugar mill is started the problem of Tripura may be some what eased. If we bui'd up industries in this fashion we can help to solve the problem of India. But if look on the budget I find only allotment for office establishment only

figures and no concrete work. It has been stated that sericulture will remove the problem of food. I do not know how one can think like this. Nominal allotment has been made in the budget under that head. So sericulture is not likely to ease the problem of Tripura. The money allotted is absolutely inadequate for the requirement of Tripura. We have neglected the sphere of industries and proper investment of money, given to us, is not made and that is why that the present budget is top heavy and meant for well being of handful of officers and not for people in general. One demand relates to co-operative. For economic up-liftment co-operatives are necessary and if the co-operatives run properly they are sure to improve our condition. But the co-operatives referred to have hardly been in existence and alive. These co-operatives are in all practical purpose machineries for distributing Government money in a dishonest fashion. When the Co-operatives were started they aroused high hopes in our mind, but they have been completely shuttered. The condition of refugee colonies will convince anybody the truth of my statement. Huge sum of money were distributed through co-operatives to bring economic rehabilitation of the refugees. We have progressed little through these co-operatives. Major portion of the money has been wasted as money distributed through all the co-operatives has practically been wasted. The problem of economic rehabilitation of refugees remains as it was. The staff of the Co-operative department used to run these co-operatives on which the people is to rely. Now we find that the co-operatives were never run properly. We found that the money given by the Central to develop Co-operatives has been distributed amongst the people of the ruling party and their friends. The money distributed by the Co-operative was not given in proper time and peasants experienced considerable difficulty for non-receipt of money timely. The money distributed was not properly utilised. So peasants are unable to repay. So the issue of notices did not yield any result. Initially the people co-operated with the Government in the co-operatives. But money was not given in proper time so repayment was not made. So I am tempted to think that conditions of Tripura cannot be improved on the basis

of co-operatives. The co-operatives in villages were not properly run and the peasants did not get timely loan. For the running of the co-operatives the Ruling party, so to say the Congress is responsible. The Ruling party should see even that these co-operatives really exist. We do not find them on the scene. For the failure of the co-operatives local Congress and administration are equally responsible. Forgetting their own failure the Administration is putting pressure on the peasants to obtain repayment of the loan. I request the Government to see that the Co-operatives are properly run and co-operatives are made effective instrument of improvement.

Mr. Speaker : I now call upon Hon'ble Member, Shri Karunamoy Nath Choudhury to speak.

Shri Karunamoy Nath Choudhury : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I intend to speak in support of the demand placed by the Hon'ble Minister and in Opposition to the Cut motion moved by the Opposition party. I have noticed that members of the opposition had been silent on some points at the time of their address. Formerly inhabitants of Tripura could make simple tools like axes, takkles and others and with those tools they could cut down trees. But the members of the opposition did not enlighten us in making of such instruments. Making of goods from the trees cut were encouraged in those days and if encouraged, how far they were encouraged. Similarly silk and cotton used to be produced in Tripura. But the members of the Opposition did not care to enquire. If care was taken to manufacture goods there those materials could be produced on commercial scale. Regarding sericulture, it is well known that Andy used to be imported from Assam. No care was ever taken to produce Andy here. We have plenty of jungles here but never any care was taken to exploit on a commercial basis. Honey and timber derived from the jungle. Comparing the picture of the past with the picture of the present state of things I may say that we have made considerable

progress. We are making attempts to use commercial raw products of our soil and we have taken steps to increase the production. If the members of the Opposition had paid heed to this aspect of our economy they would not have ridiculed our budget. They have said that poor tribals of this land have been systematically exploited by the Bengalee money lenders. But they do not appreciate the role of co-operatives in this sphere. They should appreciate that co-operative system is the only system through which we can wean away the multitude formula fixed to the habit of borrowing money from professional money lenders. Co-operative is the only way through which we can reach the goal of socialistic state. The opposition has been totally silent on the exciting experiments we have been carrying on a big scale in this sphere through co-operatives. The Opposition members have dilated on failures of some co-operatives. They should have realised that co-operative is new to our soil, the sapling has not yet attained adulthood. So far as I am aware there was no registered co-operative in Tripura prior to 1948. Consequent to 1948 many co-operatives were registered. When jute cultivation was passing through a period of crisis and price of jute was 10 or 12 rupees per maund because of exploitation by the money lenders under the agencies of the central government, price protection scheme was formulated on a co-operative basis for the protection of our peasantry. The members in Opposition, it is surprising, have been blind to this magnificent attempt. Formerly, cultivators used to sell rice at very cheap rates. Today they are reaping the benefits of high prices because of price protection scheme implemented through co-operatives. I would appeal to the members of the opposition to give up their attitude of adverse criticism. They should realise that the little headway made in this state has been possible through the co-operatives. They should, therefore, support the budget and implement the plans envisaged in the budget so that prosperity can be brought to Tripura. Executionable plan is the only way of bringing prosperity to Tripura. We should bear in mind the back-ground against which we proposed to start heavy industry in Tripura. Unless a proper claimate is established we

cannot hope to set up heavy industries. We find that only recently our men have learnt to manufacture bricks watching the manufactures by outsiders brought to Tripura. We have learnt to domesticate bees and to derive honey from their hives. In the result the prices of honey has fallen down from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 10 per seer to Rs. 4/- per seer. If we can utilise our tilla lands and can rear our silk worms there our sericulture plan will become successful and will have a vital role in the economy of our country. This will bring to use lands which lay fellow and barren. Our tribal people will benefit and we ourselves will be benefitted. I, therefore, assert boldly that co-operative is the base way of improving Tripura. I maintain that proper use of co-operative and its application to industry will change the picture of Tripura's economy.

Mr. Speaker : I now call upon Hon'ble member Shri Monoranjan Nath to speak.

Shri Monoranjan Nath : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the demands placed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and oppose the cut motion brought by the Opposition Party. The Opposition side has not advanced weighty arguments in support of their cut motion. The cut motion mentions the policy in regard to absence of provision for establishment of state controlled industry. The members of the Opposition Party did not speak anything in support of that cut motion. They brought a cut motion only for the purpose of bringing a cut motion. They do not appear to be serious. With regard to state controlled industries I may say that we have here only small scale industries and cottage industries. Those industries were never controlled or conducted by the Government in any state. That is a preposterous proposition. Tripura Government is doing much to boost up industrial activity in this territory and in fact the territory is humming with activity. For example we had no bee keeping industry, now we have. We have now oil-presses, chemical works, footwear factories, carpentry workshops, blacksmithies etc. The speaker previous to me discussed this thing in detail. The members in opposition have lamented over non-establishment of heavy industry in Tripura inspite of attainment of independence for more than 15 years. It is not so easy to set up heavy

industries, we require plants and machineries, electric power, and trained personnel. Tripura Government is attentive to these details. We have our plan to set up sugar mill, paper mill, spinning mill etc. The contemplated mills cannot be started because we are short of skilled labourer. Formerly we had not even people competent to manufacture bricks, now we have. We have men brought from outside. In the circumstances we are encountering insuperable difficulties in the matter of starting heavy industry. Still, I hope, government will execute its plans expeditiously. Regarding criticism of the budget for providing for pay and residence for officers I may say that when we are bringing men from outside we are in duty bound to provide them suitable quarters. The arguments advanced by the members of the Opposition will not bear scrutiny. Regarding failure of cooperative I may say that the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition was member of some cooperative. That co-operative has gone to liquidation. He should know why cooperatives fail and should not demand reason from us.

Mr. Speaker : I now call upon Hon'ble Member Raj Kumar Kamaljit Singh to speak.

Shri Raj Kumar Kamaljit Singh : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I intend to speak in support of the demand placed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister and in opposition to the cut-motion brought by the Opposition party. In course of the cut motion the members in opposition complained that provision has not been made in the budget for establishment of heavy industries in Tripura. Because of the geographical position of Tripura, everyone will realise, it is difficult to set up heavy Industries. Naturally, Tripura is dependent on small scale and cottage industries. Attempts are being made to enthuse our people in small scale and cottage industries so that they can augment their income and find avenues of employment. We are also attempting to stop ruination of cottage industries. Some members of the Opposition party lamented that there was no student in the industrial institute at Belonia on the plea that the stipend has been reduced from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 25/-. Some interested people are propagating in the locality that there is no use attaining the institutes. I appeal to members that they

should go to these localities and enthuse the local people over the institute. It is again being criticised that we are allotting 2 crores of rupees for obtaining supply of electricity from Assam. I think we cannot help it so long as Dumbur Project is not fully executed. If we do not get cheap electricity we cannot run our contemplated heavy industry at Kumarghat. Considering all these I support the demand and oppose the cut motion,

Mr. Speaker : I now call upon Hon'ble membr Shri Dinesh Deb Barma to speak.

Shri Dinesh Deb Barma : Mr. Speaker, Sir, to-day we are proceeding to discuss the budget. We have been repeatedly asking only one question : "Is this a democratic budget ?" We aim to establish a socialist state. Everyone will admit that the development of industries is essential for establishment of a social state. So long as we are not sufficiently advanced in agriculture and adequately progressing in industries we cannot hope to attain socialism. If we examine the present budget and allotments thereunder we find that the allotments are insufficient in view of the population and our requirements. Many industries have been mentioned in the budget. I do not dispute that some industries have grown up. But we should consider if these industries only will bring prosperity to Tripura or if they will be sufficient to make all the inhabitants self-reliant. It will be improper for us to feel complacent comparing present state of things in Tripura with the state of things we saw here during the reign of the Maharaja or during the British regime. We should not forget that we are aiming at socialism and we are ourselves democratic. If the budget reflects feudal thinking the same cannot lead us anywhere. We should not, therefore, take the pains to find out how many paper mills there were in Tripura during the reign of the Maharaja. We should bear in mind the Third Five Year Plan prepared after so careful deliberation and our acclaimed democratic structural Government. In that perspective we should not judge the budget. We should not make a fetish of fixed targets, a well established philosophy or any pre-conceived plan. We should

always assess our requirements correctly and should do everything possible to meet that requirement. If we find that our cotton produce is handsome we should think of starting cotton mill. If we find that our sugar cane produce is decent we should immediately think of starting a sugar mill. If we find that we have adequate timber we should think of starting saw mills immediately. Tripura produces sufficient bamboos to meet the requirement of paper pulp. We may accordingly set a paper mill which will give employment to thousands of our inhabitants and will lead Tripura to economic prosperity. I want to emphasise that industries should be selected on the basis of raw materials available in Tripura. I will also emphasise that co-operative should be encouraged so that the finished products are consumed. The picture of co-operatives as drawn by the co-operative department employees will give the impression that a fine job has been done. But in reality co-operatives have been failures. I will not name so many co-operatives. We have co-operative like multipurpose co-operative society, credit society, marketing society and such societies. But we find that office rules of these co-operative societies are locked and locked in a very secured fashion frustrating all hopes of early opening. In this connection I may mention the name of the co-operative society of the refugees at Lutma. You should enquire why that co-operative society has been closed for last two years. If co-operative societies are used in the fashion Lutma society has been used the co-operative will be a piece of farce rather than an instrument of progress. I demand to know why this co-operative society office is locked, who are responsible for running the societies? What are the defects in its running? There is a big co-operative society of the refugees at Selema where a pumping machine was acquired at huge cost. To-day we find that the pumping machine set itself has been stolen away and a case of defaultation is pending, the supervisor having been arrested. I ask why co-operative societies are in such a sorry state, why they are in such a bad shape? We find that the co-operative society at SebaJan with a project of various types of work is similarly idle, its office doors are closed for more than one year. You can varify the

correctness of my statement if you so desire. This should have caused a hard searching of the ruling party. In conclusion I want to say that the budget should be framed in such a way that the process of our attaining the goal of socialism can be accelerated.

Mr. Speaker : I call upon Shrimati Renu Chakraborty to speak.

Shrimati Renu Chakraborty : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the demand for industry and co-operative made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister and oppose the cut motion brought by the Opposition. In view of the geographical position of Tripura and present state of things we can not build up heavy industry in Tripura now. We should, therefore, look to smaller industries which may stop the erosion of the foundation of Tripura's economy. We should select such industries as will strengthen the decaying foundation and will enable us to attain our goal of socialism. For that purpose the only useful instrument for us would be cooperatives. Cooperative equalises the balance between the rich and the poor. We should enquire into the allegations of corruptions and of defective working of the cooperative. Everyone should exert himself. If we nominated members, do our best then the cooperatives may continue to work rather than getting closed. One of the reasons why cooperatives are failing in our society is lack of education. The president, secretary and members of the cooperative societies formed should have adequate training and education. We should give them proper facilities. Another reason for the failure of the cooperatives is the lack of cooperation in the members of the cooperatives. I should request all the members to go to the villages where cooperatives were found and to make detailed investigation why the cooperatives halted. Everyone should do his best to encourage cooperative activity in his respective area. We should enthuse ourselves and our people bringing to our minds our socialist aim.

Mr. Speaker : I would call on Shri Sukhamay Sen Gupta to speak.

Shri Sukhamay Sengupta (Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak a few words in support of the demands for co-operative

and industries. The manner in which members in Opposition carried on their criticism clearly shows that they have no roots in soil of this territory. They have no mass contact and their mentors are in areas outside India. If they harp upon the same thing repeatedly discussion ceases to have any significance. We have repeatedly disclosed why the cost of establishment is so heavy in Tripura. But they will not give ears to reason. They will cry hoars that Tripura is backward in the sphere of education, in the sphere of industry, in the sphere of co-operatives and at the same time they will criticise us if we bring experts from outside the territory to remedy this state of things. I do not know how Tripura can progress if such criticism continues. They have brought their cut motion on one subject, but are carrying on their discussion on another subject. If they have no conception of what a state control industry is we cannot carry on discussions. I cannot understand how existence of state control industries could be imagined in the prevailing state of things in Tripura. Inhabitants of Tripura do not know how to set up industries, but the member in opposition are going to control the industries before its birth. I do not dispute the proposition that we require industries. For the purpose of running industries we require electricity. They should have noticed in the budget that to remove the scarcity of electricity here we have prepared our Dumbur Project. We should bear in mind that for successful execution of a scheme we should have to wait for 5 to 7 years. Are we to sit idle during these few years? Are we to give up our plans to start industries? Certainly not. Therefore, after discussion with the Assam Government and the Central Government we have decided to obtain our supply of electricity from Assam so that we can start other industries. If work continues steadily we hope to get the electricity by 1965. Thereafter we will be in a position to say which industries we will have set up. We cannot wait for establishment of industries for any great length of time. We are collecting data and information if it is possible for us to set up paper mill and textile mill in Tripura. Members might have seen that we have sent appeals to industrialists outside the territory.

We are getting some response. Because of communication difficulties and shortage of power in Tripura some of the leading industrialists are lukewarm. We should face the realities. We should not dream that we are in China or in Russia. Regarding the criticisms levelled against co-operatives I will not dispute them totally. We should remember that co-operative is something new in Tripura. So they are not functioning as smoothly or efficiently as they function in advanced states. It is true that some money has been wasted. But whom are we criticise? Certainly the co-operatives are not run by Government Officers 10 or 12 in number. Co-operatives are being run principally by the sons of the soil. They should be trained so that we can move towards the acclaimed goal of socialism. During the period of training some money may be wasted. But the money has not been wasted totally, we have learnt our lessons. If the inhabitants of our territory were sufficiently intelligent and trained this wastage could have been avoided. Our Mr. Nehru once exhorted us to start co-operatives even at the cost of wastage of the money during the initial stage of experiment. He assured us that in course of 5 or 7 years the people will appreciate the importance of co-operative societies. Small co-operatives face crisis. The societies are lead by the intelligent and educated people of local societies like ourselves. If the co-operatives have not been properly lead we should not shirk the responsibilities for the failure. Surely the educated men will not criticise the uneducated, those who learn the technics of co-operatives will not surely quarrel with those who do not. To go otherwise is to close the co-operatives altogether. But we cannot dispense with co-operatives. Without co-operatives we cannot have a socialist state. We are to inspire our people with enthusiasm, we are to train them up in the technics of co-operative. Co-operatives are not to be blamed. When prices of jute was falling down through co-operative we distributed five lakhs of rupees so that downward trend of prices could be checked. The marketing society purchases the jute and money thus reach the hands of the poor cultivators. The members in opposition are not serious about their duty. They are criticising the budget only for the shake of criticism. They are not penetrating deeply

the working of co-operatives. They are not studying the rules and regulations with care and attention. I admit that working of some of the co-operative is faulty because these co-operatives are run by untrained men of our land. I do not understand why it has been said that offices of co-operative societies are found locked. If the co-operatives cannot function will the doors be kept open, if the persons involving have been arrested will the government set them free ? I will go to the other end and will maintain if any member of this august Assembly is responsible for faulty work of the co-operative he should be brought to book. If the situation so demands any one found involved should be arrested, because the government cannot waste its money for any great length of time. I want such co-operative to grow up which will help attainment of our socialist goal. Industries run on co-operative basis have inspired many and they are coming forward to shelter the responsibility of working those co-operatives. But the members in opposition have raised their mis-leading demand for state control. The bureaucracy so often criticised by the members in opposition, it should be borne in mind, do not control the co-operatives. The cut motion in a way demand association of the bureaucracy with the industries chief. The bureaucrats were competent to run industries. Such criticism again launch the opposition inconsistent position. In one and the same breath they are criticising the budget as too heavy and geared for safe ride of the officers and the same time they are demanding that industries should be run by bureaucrats. I do not really understand what the Opposition wants. The members in Opposition should collect materials, if they want our help we may help them. One member complained that one co-operative union had no office. So long as money was distributed through those co-operatives the office was continuing with activity. As soon as the distribution of money was stopped the office has been closed. The members in Opposition do not care to ascertain facts correctly. If they care to know they will see that the union office is still functioning at Sadar Mogra Road.

16. 10. 63.

Mr. Speaker : I would call on Hon'ble Shri S. L. Singh to give reply,

Sri S. L. Singh : According to the members in opposition the essential condition of a socialist State is strong agricultural base. In other words, any country which has a strong agricultural base is socialistic. According to above test America is the most industrialised country because its agriculture is most developed. China has practically no industry and no agriculture. Thousands of inhabitants are fleeing from China for want of food. So the conclusion is inescapable that China is not a socialistic State. Do the members in opposition want to contend like that ? I can not accept that contention. I request the members in opposition earnestly to think out carefully what they intend to speak before the house. Their thinking must be carefully consistent and deep. They should not toy with the so called yard stick of socialism. They should study the condition prevailing in other countries and should know the way of life of the inhabitants there. How they conduct their Govt. and whom they choose to be their leaders. Surely members in opposition know that in 1917 there was a revolution in Russia when an attempt was made there to translate marxism into economy without any qualification. Thus all people died there and there was a famine. Subsequently when the new economic policy was taken there Lenin declared that without heavy industries that country could not be industrialised. Perhaps the members in opposition did not study these aspects of the matter and, therefore, spoke in the house rather loosely. We have accordingly accepted co-operative as the vehicle, driving which we may reach our goal of socialism. Cooperative is the only instrument through which we can fulfil our dream of socialism. The cooperative have been adversely criticised. The result, therefore, becomes that Tripura is backward and underdeveloped and we are to reach the airy heights of socialism in that state. We are doing our best to build up various co-operatives like marketing co-operative societies, purchasing co-operative societies etc. in every village. Money is being

distributed through those co-operatives. We are watching and examining the results of those co-operatives. We are constantly checking and verifying and are constantly improving our techniques. In the result the inhabitants of Tripura have become somewhat co-operative minded and it will not be impossible for them to build up industries. At present we have small industries in our rural economy. We are doing our best to consolidate the foundation thereof. The members of this Assembly know that we have formed purchasing co-operative societies so that agricultural produce is not sold at uneconomic rates. We have one such co-operative in Mohanpur, another in Jirania. There is such a co-operative at Ganki. The members in opposition should have done well to watch these co-operatives before speaking here. They do not understand that attacks against co-operatives are attacks against their own selves. Allegations of nepotism have been brought against us. In answer I should say that the people employed in co-operatives at Mohanpur, Khowai, Teliamura, Amarpur and at other places are really our kinsmen, all sons of the soil. We are maintaining them through co-operatives. The members of the opposition are pursuing the wrong policy of injuring the benefactor. Without closely examining the budget the members in opposition are using the blunt and obsolete weapons against bureaucracy. If they have examined the budget they could have seen that a sum of Rs. 2.40 lakhs has been allotted for development of small scale industries. They forget that for an industry there must be some capital outlay. For handloom we have allotted a sum of Rs. .50 lakhs, for Community development we have allotted Rs. 4.50 lakhs, for rural industry and development Rs. .50 lakhs, for construction of godown by the Co-operative societies Rs. 1.35 lakhs. We have also allotted for loan for construction and for medium and small scale industries a sum of Rs. .67 lakhs and Rs. .27 lakhs. The members in opposition are incapable of appreciating our experiments in socialism. They will repeat the old attacks which have lost all their validity and effect and that have been without reading the budget carefully, without thinking deeply the circumstances in which we are placed. We are trying our best to

build up industries and to develop industries. In this connexion remembering the cut motion I should say that 'the mover of the motion spoke nothing with regard to nationalisation of industries. As far as I can understand he has not done his home work well. That is why he is silent. Bearing in mind the results of the experiments held in Russia in 1917 I may say that it would be a great folly to nationalise industries just at this stage of our development. We should collect information from other States. We should gather results of experiments carried on in foreign countries. We should study the condition prevailing here, the background of our people, the shape of our economy before framing our budget. We have done that in the present case. That is why we have adopted the policy with regard to the industries in Tripura and co-operatives as reflected in the budget. We took all these things into consideration in framing our budget. I oppose, therefore, the cut motion brought and pray that my demand be passed.

First the cut motion was put to vote and lost. Then the motion on Industries were put to vote and passed. Then the demand on co-operative was put to vote and passed.

Mr. Speaker : Next item is demand for grant No. 2. I would now call on the Hon'ble Minister in-charge to move the motion.

Shri S. L. Singh : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Administrator, I beg to move that a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,84,900/ be granted to defray the charges which will come incourse of payment during the period 1st July, 1963 to 31st March, 1964 in respect of demand No. 2-Land Revenue.

I have placed the budget in respect of Land Revenue before the House and I hope that the whole House will support the budget. Previously there was no survey settlement in the State of Tripura. Within last few years we have surveyed all the lands in Tripura and that operation is still continuing. Survey operation are continuing in Kailasahar, Kamalpur, Khowai, Sadar except town area, Sonamura, Udaipur, Puran Rajbari police station, Belonia

and other areas. We are doing our best to expedite the survey. We are keen first of all to fix the boundaries mainly of lands of the cultivators. They should know the exact area of their land so also the Govt. should know. Our policy is to wipe out the intermediate necessities, that is to say, Land Revenue necessities. We would distribute lands amongst the actual tillers of the soil who are landless and amongst whom there are jumias and refugees. For distribution of lands amongst those people our entire Territory should be carefully mapped out after a proper survey. The survey is accordingly continuing in Tripura. We are also distributing lands amongst jumias, refugees and landless peasants simultaneously with survey. 50% of tenants in Tripura will be exempted from payment of Najarana. These 50% will include refugees, the jumias and the landless tenants because they will render the lands arable, they will increase the fertility, they will till the lands themselves and will grow crops there. We propose to take our first step towards land settlement in the above fashion. When such steps were taken in other States there was blood shed. In India we are taking these steps peacefully by legislation. In other States such steps have already been taken. In Tripura we are going to take that step. We firmly hold that those who actually cultivate the lands should be the owners of the land. That is why we are going to introduce the new type of land settlement, so that the refugees, the jumias and the landless peasants may feel secured. Survey settlement operations are continuing accordingly to implement that scheme of ours.

I have accordingly presented my budget and I hope that the whole house will support the budget I have placed.

Mr. Speaker : There are two cut motions, one by Shri Bulu Kuki to discuss that the Tahsildars, Asst. Tahsildars, class IV establishment are paid inadequate amount as pay and allowance and another to be moved by Shri Aghore Deb Barma to discuss the policy of rent increase and increase of Najarana. I take both the cut motions as moved and I would call on Shri Aghore Deb Barma to participate.

Shri Aghore Deb Barma : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I have brought the cut motion to emphasise the necessity of taking into consideration the present economic condition of Tripura in formulating the policy regarding Land Revenue. During the last 10 years we have seen that per acre yield of crop in Tripura is going down. We are facing acute scarcity of food in Tripura. In the area from Dharmanagar to Sabroom you will hear the foot steps of an approaching famine. In spite of that condition we raise the rate of rent of the cultivators we would be putting them in the centre of an economic crisis. They will simply fail to pay the rent at higher rates. The cultivators do not get proper price of their produces. Their economic condition is deteriorating fast, the yield from land has dwindled, secondly, proper price for the produce can not be bad, and thirdly, price of other necessities of life have gone up. Further the cultivators will have to maintain themselves from the yield of their own lands. If in this state of things without taking steps to increase the yield we subject the cultivators to payment of rent at higher rates, we would be pushing them to impossible situation. My other observation is with regard to Najarana which means 30 times the amount of increased rate. According to that rate Najarana is being realised in every area. Those who are able to pay Najarana at that rate let them pay, but majority of the cultivators are unable to pay. If they are unable to pay Najarana at proper time their lands are sold. I, therefore, raise objection to the system in which Najarana is being realised. I demand that the realisation should be postponed so long as the cultivators do not reap the harvest and get the food. For every kani of land Najarana @ Rs. 90/- has been fixed. I demand that the rate should be scaled down. I admit that food production is going down in the Territory of ours every day and we must take steps to boost up agriculture. If we succeed in boosting up food production the cultivators will gladly give Najarana but in practice we find that those lands which formerly yielded 10 to 12 maunds of crop yield to-day only 4 to 5 maunds. Considering this I have brought the cut motion so that the system of realising Najarana be not introduced here. Further the new Land Revenue system intends to wipe out the Talukdars

totally. Those Taluks will be brought into khas possession of the Govt. I beg to bring to the notice of the Govt. that many of the Talukdars whose lands have vested in the State have not yet been paid any compensation. Some Talukdars are waiting for 3 to 4 years for receiving compensation. I pray those talukdars may be paid their compensation expeditiously. Further, there were many employees under the Talukdars. They are facing the problem of unemployment because of the vesting of the taluks in the State. I demand, they will be saved from starvation, from sure death. Let them have employment under the State in Tahsil katcharies for which they may be found eligible. The present policy of the Govt. is that every cultivator will be entitled to retain 5 kanis of land for himself and in case of family 10 kanis of land. Pursuing the policy of ejectment, notices have been issued in respect of the excess land. During the fudal times when lands were settled with cultivators they were not carefully surveyed and operation of land settled were covered with jungles. In some cases land alleged to be measuring 5 kanis was settled which at the time of present survey appears to be 10 to 12 kanis in area. If excess land from such holdings be taken away from the cultivators' possession his economy will be disrupted because he built up his economy on the production of the land he was hitherto cultivating. In some cases I find that more than 5 kanis of land was settled with the cultivators. They are also receiving notices of ejectment. I think that rigours of our present law should be ceased to save the cultivators. Our peasantry are illiterate. Application of law in their cases with all its rigidity may bring disaster to them. Taking advantage of the illiteracy of the cultivators some of the Settlement Deptt. employees are indulging in corrupt practices. I request the Govt to keep an watch on the employees. Further, I bring to the notice of the Govt. that rent collection offices and villages are in a dilapidated condition and the pay scales of the Tahsildars are ridiculously low. I draw the attention of the Govt. to this aspect and would request the Govt. to take proper remedial measure.

Time 1 to 1-30 P. M.

Mr. Speaker : I call upon Shri Monoranjan Nath to speak.

Shri Monoranjan Nath : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I support the demand made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister and I oppose the cut motion brought by the Opposition. The Land Reforms Act was passed in 1960 and it became operative in Tripura from 1961. The Act will be applied to all the subdivisions of Tripura and steps had already been taken to that end. Under the provisions of the Act boundaries of the various plots of lands would be correctly detailed and no dispute leading to suits is apprehended. The Act is thus a beneficial piece of legislative. There is great inconsistency in the speech made by the previous speaker, once is demanding abolition of intermediaries and at the same time is lamenting over the abolition. After the intermediary interests are wiped out the land recovered would be distributed amongst the land-less peasantry.

Regarding abolition of the custom of realising Najarana I may say at the outset that 50% of the cultivators are not required to pay Najarana. Najarana is required to be paid only in those cases where khas land is settled with tenants. Refugees, land-less peasants and jhumias are exempted from payment of Najarana. The previous speaker stated before the House that Najarana is required to be paid at the rate of Rs. 90/- per Kani. I do not know the source of its information but I do not find any such provision in the Land Reforms Act. The Land Reforms Act nowhere provides realisation of Najarana at the rate of Rs. 90/- Price of land is always determined on the basis of its produce. If anybody disputes the basis of assessment of land value such disputes will be decided by prescribed officers. Persons concerned are given hearing before fixing the amount of Najarana and there are provisions for judicial review. After settlement of land notice is served on the previous owner of the land. If the owner of the land has any objection he may file such objection. Then an enquiry starts and quality of the land is determined and on the basis of the quality the price of the land is settled. There is no formula for fixing rent of any particular piece of land. If the Hon'ble Member had cited some concrete examples we would have met his objections and could have also started our enquiries.

They are complaining that employees are retrenched from the settlement department. If the Government does not consider the retrenched employees to be efficient and capable certainly the Government is within its right to retrench or dismiss them.

Under the law prevailing here if anybody enters into possession of a piece of land without any right or authority he is evicted in the due process of law. Unless trespassers are evicted we cannot help to distribute the land amongst our peasantry. So when after taking settlement of land any person ceases to cultivate the said land steps are taken to evict him so that the said land can be resettled with another. The Land Reforms Act contains provisions to this effect, Settlement employees again have been charged with corruption. I have not come across any case of corruption amongst settlement employees. I am, therefore, unable to support the cut-motion and I support the budget.

Mr Speaker : I call upon Shri Bulu Kuki to speak.

Shri Bulu Kuki : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I propose to speak in respect of the pay and allowance of the employees under the Revenue Department. The Tripura Government derives a big revenue from land. But those who collect that revenue staying in village cacharies and moving in neighbouring villages get a poor pittance as pay. In the result they live in distress, in dismal conditions. I want that their pay scale should be raised. There is no reason why they should get less emoluments or pay than the employees of other departments. Bringing the present cut motion I ask that pay scale of Revenue Department employees be put to the level of pay of employees of other departments.

Regarding rent for the land I find that the rent is increasing everyday. Because of this tendency of rent to go up we are compelled to import 23,000 tons of foodgrains every year as admitted by the Hon ble Finance Minister. This proves clearly that our food production has gone down. If we do not protect the cultivators in these hard days, if we cannot improve their lot, on the other hand increase their load on their shoulders then in no time we will find the entire peasantry annihilated. I propose that the cultivators

should be absolved from the liability for payment of rent for next 10 years. I want that my out-motion should be considered in the light of the speech I have made.

Mr. Speaker : I call upon Shri Sukhamay Sen Gupta to speak.

Sri Sukhamay Sen Gupta : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I support demand No. 2 made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. Before discussing matters relating to land revenue we should bear in mind what was condition of Tripura previously and what is her present condition. The law relating to Land Revenue which was in effect during the time of the Maharajas did not benefit Tripura in any way. For that reason the political parties in Tripura demanded alteration of the said law. To meet that demand the present law relating to land revenue has been promulgated. The present law aims at surveying the land in Tripura first which was not done so far. During the reign of the Maharajas settlement were held in part. In the result various litigations started. The present law is intended to put an end to those litigations so that every tenant can know his land and can have that land demarcated by boundaries. The Government also will know the area of land and where those lands are situated. The law aims at bringing more land under the plough and also to distribute land held by tenants in excess of their grant amongst landless peasants. It is alleged that those who have taken settlement of 12 kanis of land are now in possession of one drone but those who have no land at all have not been given any land. Not only that in many cases persons are found in possession of $4/5$ drones of land. When we propose to give land to the landless cultivators, to the jumias we must have sufficient land to settle with them. Wherefrom are we to get this land? So we have planned that those who have more land should give up portions thereof so that absolutely landless cultivators can get lands to plough and to maintain themselves. To implement this aim we have undertaken survey settlement of Tripura. I cannot conceive of any objection to this. The law provides that those who have any objection may file their objection and many such objections have actually been

filed. In cases where the objections have been found valid the land has been returned. Survey settlement operations have come to an end in some areas.

The members in opposition have referred to rent. I do not say that cultivators in our lands have improved their conditions substantially, I do not suggest that they should pay rent at higher rates. But we must consider that getting money from the Central Govt. we are spending crores of money here. Wherefrom this money is derived? This money is raised from tenants of other states who are paying rent at enhanced rate. Certainly they cannot continue to pay rent at enhanced rate for long out of compassion because we are descendant of zamindars. Inhabitants of Tripura cannot hope to get a favour treatment, they cannot be pampered. Inhabitants of other states of India are to-day bearing increased burden of taxation. We cannot expect any preferential treatment but we have practically no taxation in Tripura, we have no sales tax. We are first of all to see whether the settlement operations are causing an increase in the rate of rent. Rent of a piece of land will always depend on its quality. In some cases we have seen that lands which were subject to payment of rent at higher rates has suffered deterioration in quality and in some cases some lands assessed to low rate of rent have improved qualitatively. The rate of rent of different types of land thus requires to be reconsidered. If we reconsider the increased rate and decreased rate of different varieties of land we will see that the total revenue have not substantially changed. Members should not, therefore, get panicky. In Tripura a sum of Rs. 10 crores has been distributed by way of loan. That money has not been repaid. If we thus continue to pay loans and do not get repayment our government cannot function. So we have taken steps to revise the rent of different types of land after survey settlement. If one feels angry at the enhance rate of rent the law gives him the right to file objection and to get a hearing. We are not so much interested in increasing our revenue from land but we are certainly interested in seeing that rent is distributed on lands on a rational basis. Should we not repay our loan to the Central Government, should we not

feel for the over-worked cultivators of other states ? We should now re-think and that in new lingts. We cannot continue to depend on the Central Government, we cannot remain idle ourselves, we cannot continue to get money from the Central Government infinite. We have our duty to pay also. If rent has enhanced in some cases on question of principle we should submit to enhanced rates of rent. The central government is helping us with crores of money for last 15 years. As a token of our gratitude to them we should submit to higher rates of rent. We should look into and investigate the incident of tax in other countries, the rates at which cultivators in other countries pay rent to the government or pay taxes. We should bear in mind that we are not tempered child of the central government. We cannot expect their bountys for any length of time without making any honest effort to repay that loan. If after survey settlement we get land we may in a position to distribute that land amongst jumias, amongst those who are landless. Considering all these I oppose the cut motion. The rate of rent seems increased to-day but it may have to be increased 4/5 years after. In a civilised country the instance of taxation is always high.

Mr. Speaker : I call upon Shri Dinesh Deb Barma to make his speech.

Shri Dinesh Deb Barma : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I want to support the cut motion. 75% of the population in Tripura are agriculturists. When the government collects rent from the cultivators the government should pay adequate attention to their re-settlement. The cultivators are tormented with various problems. If we find that the cultivators are sinking deeper into the pit of poverty, if their conditions are fast deteriorating it is our duty to pull them out, to help them, to give them redress. They are feeding the country. So they should be protected from oppression. Before increasing the rent we must satisfy ourselves how far the standard of living of the cultivators has risen high. We should know if his land is fit for cultivation. We should see how far we have helped them with improved seeds, better implement and fertilisers, how far they can bear the burden of higher rate of

taxation. If without making enquiries in this respect we proceed to impose on them a higher burden of rent we may have cause to regret hereafter. If we show proper consideration to the cultivators we should have done our duty then. I admit that survey settlement has been started and employees of that department will have to be paid. But the poor peasants only should not be made bear the costs of that department. We are to find out other source of revenue. From a portion of that revenue we should pay the employees of the settlement department.

Mr Speaker :— The House stands adjourned till 2-30 P. M. The member continuing will have the floor.

Shri Dinesh Deb Barma :

Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, Accordingly I think that if the present Land Reforms Act be made operative immediate necessities will vanish. The land which we will get from the intermediaries can very well be distributed amongst landless cultivators and jumias. It has been asked where from we get land to distribute amongst the landless cultivators and what should be the principle of distribution. It is true that for the purpose of distributing land amongst landless cultivators the excess land to be obtained from the intermediaries should be taken into khas possession by the Govt. But I suggest care should be taken that the family holdings should be of such size that the family in question is not faced with any difficulty in maintaining itself. No one will raise objection to the taking away of the excess land. But I have come across cases where land has been taken away from those people even who have only 3 or 4 kanis of land. So I suggest that minimum size of the holding to be retained by a cultivator should be determined and care should be taken so that the cultivator is not made to starve. I have no objection to the categorisation of land available for distribution and for determination of rent but I demand that the rent should not be assessed arbitrarily and a portion of the land which is used by the cultivator as his home-stead should be exempted from payment of rent. In the law there is a provision for exempting $1\frac{1}{2}$ kanis land from rent, if such land is used as home-stead. But I have come across cases where even home-stead land

has been subjected to rent. I have come across cases where burning ghats have been assessed to rent, where the passage leading to home-stead has been assessed to rent. Certainly these properties do not yield any income and can not rationally be subject to payment of rent. When we proceed to assess rent the welfare of the cultivators should be borne in our mind. We should try to help them with fertilisers, with seeds, with scientific instruments so that they can improve their condition. I will admit that the cultivators have improved their condition but care should be taken to determine how far their paying capacity has increased. My principle contention, therefore, is that rent should be assessed in such a way that cultivators can pay the same. In other words the condition of the cultivators should be very carefully and compassionately considered. So long as the financial condition of the cultivators is not carefully assessed and judged the present law should be kept in abeyance. The present budget does not indicate our aims precisely, viz. how far we are going to spend, how many agricultural farms we are going to lay out, embankments of what length we are going to put up etc. Naturally a misgiving arises in our heart that we are perhaps going to impose a heavy burden on the cultivators who are feeding us. The question that is upper most in our mind is whether this democratic Govt. of ours is leading us towards prosperity. Bearing that question in mind I support the Cut Motion.

Mr. Speaker : I now call upon Shri Hlura Aung Mag to participate in the discussion.

Shri Hlura Aung Mag :

Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I want to discuss the demand made by Hon'ble Finance Minister and the cut motion brought by the Opposition party. Amongst the 12 lacs inhabitants of Tripura an overwhelming majority are cultivators by occupation. They have no means of livelihood. Price of necessary requirements is spiralling every day. Agricultural produce is selling at low price. What little the cultivators get by selling their farm produces is insufficient for their maintenance. The Finance Minister was not

correct in saying that there is no tax in Tripura. We find there are municipal tax, holding tax, tax on dogs. Here in Tripura we are to purchase things at prices 3-4 times higher than the prices prevailing in other States.

So the imposition that is going to be made on the cultivators on the plea that there is no tax in Tripura will be opposed by me. Even the middle class people to-day can not maintain their families with the pay they get. Even on the eve of puja in the shopping centres we find that sales are not brisk. With this predicament the Central Government want to build up a welfare State here and is, therefore, helping with plenty of money. The Central Government has promised to give money to the Tripura Government so long as Tripura will not be self-reliant. Against these backgrounds any attack by way of imposition on the common men will be absolutely unjustified. I suggest that imposition of tax on the cultivators who are already heavily problemated be postponed for coming 10 years. This demand was voiced in Delhi. I want that feeling the pulse of the people the Legislative Assembly of Tripura do yield to that demand. Cabinet Ministers are very powerful. They should consider the condition of the common men sympathetically. They should not cite the instances of Russia and China, and they should not injure the common men from a motive of political vindictiveness. The cultivators of Tripura deserve their consideration and compassion.

Regarding distribution of land I may suggest that after intermediaries giving up lands in excess of the ceiling we should take particular care to distribute the excess lands on a proper basis amongst the land-less cultivators. We should see that actual cultivators get those lands. We should take particular care to see that these cultivators are not cheated by Tahsildars. From 1957 to 1963 many Tahsildars cheated the cultivators and in the result they were evicted. The conduct of Settlement employees is open to graver doubts. We have come across cases where tenants paying rent for more than 10 years continuously fail to get their status recorded as corfa tenants even. I want that their status should be correctly recorded and care

should be taken so that every cultivator gets a copy of his records. I do not suggest that those who have excess land should not be evicted from the excess land but we should see that they get adequate land to maintain their families. We should also take care that those who have grown trees on their lands can fell down those trees and right is not taken away by the Forest Department. The Cabinet Ministers here talk in terms of socialism. They give us a great eruditional learning. They cite various books before us and quote various themes by chapter and verses, to convince us that they are going to build up socialist State. But the proof of socialism we get here is that a Peon or Tahsildar can not maintain his family with his pay but the Minister gets a decent sum of Rs. 750/- per month. Is this a step towards socialism? Is this a way to convince our people that they mean socialism seriously? I demand that the present budget should be framed after considering these things here.

Mr. Speaker : I would now call on the mover of the motion. Hon'ble Shri S. L. Singh to reply

Shri S. L. Singh : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I have placed the budget before the house. I will now give my replies to the cut motion brought. A demand has been made that realisation of rent be kept in abeyance for 10 years. Those who can make such preposterous demand are indeed the friends of red China, who has committed aggression on us. They want that when the country has been attacked the people should not be taxed, the Government should be weakened, the body politic may be crippled so that China can over-run us. If these men were to-day in red China and if they made such demand at a time of emergency, I shudder to think what consequences they would have met from the Chinese Government. The enemies of the country can speak in that way. They can say that hands of India be weakened, let India bleed white to death. Sane and patriotic section of our people, I am sure, will not make such demand. The members in opposition admit that the police budget is justified at a time of emergency and the border should be properly protected because Pakistan is our enemy but what they are doing in actual practice? You will find total

inconsistency in their conduct and speech. They do not want welfare of India. They do not want welfare of the people. They simply want victory of China so that they can come to power. Unless they thought like that they could not have attacked the budget presented. Some members complain that budget only provides for expenditure to meet the expenses of the administration. I should say that we have allotted only roughly Rs. 2½ crores for payment of salary etc. to State employees, remaining Rs. 11 crores is meant for people. In Tripura we get 50 lacs rupees by way of indirect tax and 55 lacs of rupees by way of direct tax. We have thus revenue resources amounting to Rs. 1 crore 5 lacs. Govt. of India is giving us Rs. 12 crores. Only the suspicious people can go to the inaccessible hilly region and carry on vicious propaganda there making impossible demands. But some section of our people will not make such demand. The members in Opposition demand that all taxation should be stopped but at the same time they want that roads be built, jhumias be resettled, land-less peasants do get lands, the educational facilities do expand, medical facilities be easily available, industries be built up, co-operatives should be set up. They do not consider wherefrom the money should come. Certainly the red China will not supply us that fund. Those who love India they should examine the budget of other States. They should examine the plans we have formulated. The Opposition members virtually demand that the enemies should be resisted but 5 Year Plans should be kept in cold storage. They want the border people to remain idle. I see no logic or sense in their arguments. When we think that implementation of the 5 Year. Plans will be the best resistance against Chinese aggression, the members in Opposition demand abolition of taxes, when India is passing through a critical emergency period.

Just because India is a democratic State, members in Opposition are abusing their liberty of speech. They want to put a brake on increment of rent. I do not know what they mean by rent. No question of increasing the rent actually arises. At present tenants are paying rent to Tahsildars who are intermediaries. If intermediaries are abolished question of increasing the rent

will arise. If the members in Opposition have revenue in mind, I may say that the Land Revenue Act provides for the revenue survey of the land in section 26. Sec. 30 of the Act provides for determination of revenue rates. Sec. 32 provides for determination of revenue according to classification of land and issue of notices and certificates for realisation of the revenue. As a matter of fact, revenue is being assessed after proper enquiry, after giving interested cultivators patient hearing. Question of increase in the rate has not, therefore, arisen. Regarding Najarana I have already said that 50% of the cultivators will not be required to pay any. What the members in Opposition are aiming at, I am not sure. It is no use pleading for the cultivators when the Act itself provides that after abolition of intermediate interests the land will be distributed amongst landless cultivators, the actual tillers of the soil. Perhaps they are making demands in the Assembly which have already been fulfilled by the Act to mislead their constituency people to give them the impression that the Govt. yielded to their demands. The Act of 1960 is comprehensive. Act has begun to work. Landless cultivators, jhumias, refugees have been given lands to cultivate. In 1960 Act cultivators have been given the right to cut down trees. We promised like that and we have made provision in the Act consistent with our promise. The land reforms Act of ours is a beneficial piece of legislation. Those who want to bring well-being to the cultivators can not oppose that law. The members in Opposition are perhaps apprehensive that the jhumias, after getting lands under the provision of the Land Reforms Act will cease to support them. Regarding salary of the Ministers I ask the members of the opposition to say in which State the Ministers get less than Rs. 750/- p m as salary. What is the salary of Ministers in red China and what is the salary of Chu-en-lei? The members in Opposition should bear in mind the system prevailing in all other States in the world. They should bear in mind that India is a democratic State and salary of Officers is fixed with the consent of the people and is constantly revised. They are complaining of high prices of necessities of life—rice, sugar, but do they care to know the

prices prevailing in red China ? Large number of people in China are dying every day for want of food. We have framed the budget considering all these things. We should accept the budget to strengthen our defence, to keep in a good shape the administrative machinery inside the country. To implement the 5 Year Plans, to improve the condition of men in Tripura, I have framed the budget and placed the same before this Assembly and in this connexion I oppose the cut motion.

First the out motion is put to vote and lost. Then the main demand on Land Revenue is put to vote and passed.

Mr. Speaker : Next item is demand for the General Administration, Administration of Justice and Legislative Assembly. It was agreed upon in consultation with the party leaders that all the 3 would be discussed together but put to vote separately. I now call on the mover of the motion. Hon'ble Minister to move the motion.

Shri S. L. Singh : Demand No. 9, Major Head 19. On the recommendation of the Administrator I beg to move that out of a sum of Rs 25,25,700/- which include charged expenditure of Rs. 63,200/- a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,52,500/- be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the period 1st July, 1963 to 31st March, 1964 in respect of Demand No. '9 General Administration'.

Demand No. 10 Major Head-21. On the recommendation of the Administrator I beg to move that a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,07,000/- be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the period 1st July, 1963 to 31st March, 1964 in respect of Demand No. '10-Administration of Justice'.

Demand No. 8. Major Head-18. On the recommendation of the Administrator I beg to move that out of a sum of Rs. 2,55,400/- which includes charged expenditure of Rs. 14,000/- a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,42,400/- be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the period 1st July, 1963 to 31st March, 1964 in respect of Demand No. '8-Legislative Assembly'.

This is for the first time that a budget of present type is presented before the Assembly that Hon'ble Speaker has granted me leave to move jointly three demands viz. demand for General Administration, Demand for Administration of Justice and Demand for Legislative Assembly. We are to strengthen Tripura with the help of Administration which includes Police and security, Administration of Justice and Legislative Assembly. Through these instruments we can lead Tripura towards democracy. The present budget has been phased with the above aim. We should see that those who are exercising executive authority in the state can work efficiently, maintain law and order within the territory and protect border. In the Legislative Assembly I need hardly say people of the territory make their voices heard through their representatives. They place their demands and participate in the discussion. The Legislative Assembly will again pass laws for the people. Along with Legislative Assembly we require Justice and a Machinery for Administration thereof. This is essential in a democratic country. I am confident that the budget placed by me will be supported by the members

Mr. Speaker : There is no cut motion on any of these motions. I now call on Shri Aghore Deb Barma.

Shri Aghore Deb Barma : I want to speak something in respect of demand No. 9—Administration. The money we get from the Central Government, we should see, is spent in such a fashion that economic foundation of ours is strengthened. The Hon'ble Chief Minister distorted our speeches in the Assembly and abused us as 'Peking wing' of the Communist Party. We are not of that 'Peking Wing'. We declared that categorically in a statement. I beg leave of the Hon'ble Speaker to read out that statement.

Mr. Speaker : Please read out.

Shri Aghore Deb Barma : The statement of the Secretary of the Communist Party, Union territory of Tripura.

“The Secretary of the Communist Party, Tripura makes the following statement.

The border dispute between China and India is long standing. The dispute has now developed into an armed conflict. This has caused unhappiness and regret in the heart of all progressive men. The Chinese army crossed Indian border and is continuing its march. We severly condemn this. The brave jowans who have laid down their lives in this conflict deserve our homage and we convey our sincere condolence to their bereaved families. We wholeheartedly support the steps taken by our Prime Minister Nehru for our defence. We also urge the people of the country to response to the Prime Minister's appeal to the nation to drive out the aggressors. We are requesting the people of Tripura to contribute their mite to the national defence fund opened by the Prime Minister. Inspite of the pressure put on him by the imperialists inside India and outside Prime Minister has been a believer in the principle of peaceful co-existence. Because of such a policy India obtained for herself a prominent place amongst the peace-loving countries of the world. We firmly believe that continuance of the said policy and strengthening of our defence the Prime Minister will be able to drive out the Chinese aggressors. The Prime Minister has all along been declaring that without detriment to national prestige the border trouble could be solved by negotiations. We believe that the peace-loving states of the world will support the Prime Minister and will lead the settlement of other national disputes. We hope that our border disputes will be settled and our national prestige will not suffer in any way. We are appealing to our countrymen to see that peace is maintained within the frontiers of India and antinational profiteers cannot take advantage of the emergency situation and cause rise of food prices. '

'This is what we meant to say. The statement was issued after declaration of the emergency on 28th October, 1962. Further when the Emergency Meeting of the Territorial Council was called jointly with the Ruling Party we passed a Resolution demanding the Chinese aggression. Inspite of all these we are being abused as Peking Wing of the Communist Party. We told earlier and we are declaring it again that we are not supporters of China. From

motives of political vindictiveness the Ruling Party has kept in detention our 8 members including leader and Deputy leader and the Ruling Party from the same motive is abusing us as supporters of China. Such attacks have no meaning. Hon'ble Speaker, I am now coming to the budget.

The Ruling Party is attempting to gage the opposition. I protest against such attacks. Examining the budget I find that under the Head—Administration a sum of Rs. 80,000/- has been earmarked for cars of the ministers and a sum of Rs. 20,000/- has been earmarked for vehicles belonging to the Secretariat. For the pay of officers only we will have to spend Rs. 4,35,800/- whereas our total budget is for Rs. 25,15,700/-. Our state is a welfare state. Our proclaimed aim is to build up a socialist state. The Finance Minister of the Central Cabinet observed only the otherday that disparity in incomes should be reduced. Certainly we should make some sacrifice for the defence of the country and to strengthen our economy. But concrete steps are required to be taken in the case of Government Officers. That will be rather easy. We cannot bring prosperity to the country by causing thousands of people to starve. If for this utterance of my I am described as supporters of China I am helpless. Examining the budget we find that average income of Class IV employees is Rs. 75/-. But the Administrator will get a pay of Rs. 31,200/-, in addition he will get car and a House. This is the sample of our socialist state. Ordinary government officers are to pay atleast Rs. 15 or 16 per month by way of House rent. I do not know if the Chief Minister thinks this how they will survive. Certainly we should pay for the services of the highly educated but we should not forget that the large majority of our country men are uneducated. So if we are to build a society on a socialist pattern we should start from the top. The ministers get a salary of Rs. 750/- per month. This might not be high in the estimate of the ministers. But in the economic background of Tripura state the sum is rather high. To-day Tripura is for all practical purposes a natural calamity area. But we are proceeding in fashion just oppo-ite to socialism. For the ministers' cars a sum

of Rs. 80,000/- has been allotted. I ask will not jeeps be sufficient for them ? In our territory thousands of men are starving. As a result of revision of pay scale in 1959 the pay of officers has been increased but pay of class III and class IV employees has not been increased, only empty promises of revision of pay are made to those unfortunate employees. This is another example of socialism. Yet the Hon'ble Minister is waxing eloquent on taxes. We are to import our goods from outside. As a result the prices of things here are high, things which are sold at Calcutta at annas 4 are sold here at annas 12. In my view this high price is a sufficient taxation and Tripura people are being made to pay taxes at a rate higher than that prevailing in other states. The reason is prices of things here are high. If the Government was keen it could control prices. But our Cabinet is totally indifferent. Every year kerosene and sugar vanish from the market. A tin of kerosene can be had at black market at Rs. 20/- or Rs. 22/-. This is the picture of daily life of an inhabitant of Tripura. Our Ministers are demanding rent at higher rates as if that will remove all our difficulties. Another thing is that they are putting members of the Communist Party detention describing them as supporters of China. Even now there are 12 members behind the prison bar. There are some independent papers in Tripura, for example Jagaran. No one will describe Jagaran as organ by the Communist party or a paper influenced by the Communist Party. Government has stopped publishing its advertisement in Jagaran. The Government considers the paper Sanghati as a communal paper because it voices the grievances of the tribal people. No Government advertisement is published in this paper again. Whoever opposes the Government he is repressed, be it any man or any people. I should like to know how such a policy should be described—democratic or fascist ? Those who have been living in Tripura for generations together are being deported. Even after formation of the Cabinet here several thousands mohamedans left for Pakistan. The Government has failed to create confidence in the minority community. In village Boxnagar in Sonamura subdivision 52 families of Mohamedans consisting of roughly 350 left.

Only the otherday the police forcibly drove them out to Pakistan. Mohamedans are oppressed daily in this fashion. Regarding Judicial Administration I have one thing to observe. Stamp duty is being increased arbitrarily very soon. The comparatively poor people will be unable to file suits to vindicate their legal rights. Legal relief has thus become unavailable to them. Disposal of cases in course are scandalously delayed. In the result they are finally ruined. Even criminal cases continue for one year or so and the accused are to dance attendance incurring costs to themselves. Justice is thus delayed and in the result denied. The Government should see that cases are promptly disposed. Then I should speak of corruption which has permeated every department of the Government. Common men are to go through various formalities and to face various difficulties. When we bring to the attention of the Government instances of corrupt activities, for example in courts clerks are to be paid illegal gratifications, the Govt. should remedy this state of things. It is not sufficient to open an anti-corruption department only. Many employees of the Survey Settlement department have been served with retrenchment notice. I do not know if this is the first gift of the democratic Government to the people. If these employees are surplus to the settlement department they should be absorbed in other departments.

Mr. Speaker : I now call on Shri Monoranjan Nath.

Shri Monoranjan Nath : The Opposite party did not bring any cut motion in respect of the three demands. We should first of all know what are requirements of General Administration. Formerly, we have Tripura Administration. Now we have Government of Tripura. For the Government of Tripura we require a General Administration consisting of various departments. At the head of every department we have a Secretary or Director. On their top we have the Administrator. In District Administration we find the District Magistrate, S. D. O.s etc. To run the administration we require the services of these officers. We require other employees also. The budget provides for money

with which these employees will be paid. They cannot work without payment. For Law and Order and for Administration of Justice we had a department. Instead of a High Court we have a Judicial Commissioner's court here. Judicial Commissioner's has his pay fixed. Under him Session Judge, Additional Session Judge, Munsiff work whom we are to pay. Legislative Assembly is a part of the Administration. Formerly we had no Assembly. After a long struggle we had our Assembly and Cabinet from 1st July, 1963. We hope that this will ease the problems of Tripura. The buget provides for payment to the employees of the Legislative Assembly. Again reading of a statement the Hon'ble member in Opposition did not mentioned which party—Communist party or Congress Party issued the statement. Regarding detention of members I may say that the Constitution of India permits such detention and ban of political parties. (Interruptions from the Opposite party).

Hon'ble Speaker : I request the Hon'ble members not to interrupt.

Shri M. Nath : The Constitution of India permits detention of men engaged on anti-social activities and of banning parties encouraging anti-social activities. Cases went up to the Supreme Court but such detention were held legal and valid.

Regarding the car and pay of the Ministers I may challenge the members in Opposition to cite the example of states where Ministers do not get any pay. Certainly Ministers requires house to live in and cars to come to the Assembly. They cannot possibly walk. The members in Opposition demanding pay and allowances of the Government servants in one breath and reduction of the same. I do not see any consistence in their speech. The employees of our territory are paid at rates lower than what their counterpart getting in other states.

Regarding the hardship of poor litigants I may say that in course they can file suits as paupers. Cases are disposed now very quickly. The members in Opposition are demanding that surplus employees of the settlement department should not be retrenched.

If they are really surplus I do not see why they should not be retrenched. I support the Hon'ble Finance Minister's Demand.

Mr. Speaker : I would now call upon Shri Hlura Aung Mag to speak.

Shri Hlura Aung Mag :

Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, in the budget under head General Administration placed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister the expenses to be incurred for the General Administration has been given. Looking at the figure I must reiterate what I have already said that the huge sum in accords the scheme of a welfare State constituted by 12 lakhs inhabitants of Tripura. The budget is really top heavy. The huge sums of money are going to be spent by creating various posts. The sum required for general administration has thus been highly inflated. For the salary of the Administrator for 9 months here we require Rs. 18,000/-. Besides, we are to pay him allowances. The total of allowance and honoraria come up to Rs. 2,000/-. For other charges we require Rs. 11,600/-; total of salary and allowances thus come up to Rs. 31,600/-. Besides this we are to pay the Ministers, Dy. Ministers etc. incurring a cost of Rs. 21,600/- to ourselves. For payment of Personal Assistants under Establishment we require Rs. 30,500/-. Thus including all charges we require a sum of Rs. 1 lakh. We have been allotted very little time to discuss these things in details. I can not, therefore, elaborate my statement. I will simply say that the budget is top heavy. When we are in dire need of food and raiment, when Class IV employees have no shelter over their heads, we are going to spend huge sums of money by creating various posts. I do not say that we do not require Officers. I admit that we should have Officers. The Union Territory of Tripura is a very small unit beset with multifarious problems. Considered from that point of view the sum allotted for general administration appears to be opposed to our socialist aspiration. If we reduce the pay and salary of big Officers and divert the money thus obtained to development projects, I am sure we will be taking firm foot steps towards building up of a welfare State. Fresh thinking over the budget is thus urgently called for. For the defence of our

country we require money. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has referred to Chinese aggression. I also join him and say that the Chinese should be resisted at all costs. But I ask the Hon'ble Minister should the money for defence be found from the poor inhabitants of Tripura who hardly get a morsel of food every day ? Those who have means, those who have Tea gardens, those who are making immense profits and remitting their money outside the Territory, those who are controlling big companies and making a profit of crores of rupees should be made to contribute towards defence, their properties, mills, tea estates should be nationalised. I make a fervent request to the Hon'ble Minister to consider the nationalisation of the above. The big companies do not care to satisfy the requirement of this Territory. They export their goods outside and make enormous profits. The Govt. seems to be blind to their activities. That is why the Govt. is not taking step to nationalise those companies. Without diverting the flow of profits from the companies to the Govt., the Govt. is going to impose fresh burden on the emaciated and hard-pressed cultivators. Nationalisation of companies would be consistent without social scheme. If we make such a demand the Hon'ble Minister will abuse us as supporters of the Red China. He forgets that in the statement issued on the 28th Oct '62 we condemned them as aggressors. Everyone of us is anxious to see India progressive. All of us conceive the necessity of protecting the border and requirement of large sums of money therefor. But the poor cultivators should not be killed like sacrificial goats. The country can not proceed by imposition of compulsory deposit scheme on employees. If on the other hand the big companies are nationalised the income of the Govt. will increase many times but up to this stage the Govt. of India has not nationalised a single tea garden. Even the small State of Burma has nationalised its enterprises and industries. The Govt. should refrain from imposing further burden on the poor cultivators on the plea of Chinese aggression. That will be the last straw in the camel's back. The Children of poor cultivators require clothing. Those who are enjoying various monopolies should

be made to bear the costs of defence. The Govt. is to insert its hands into their pockets. Amongst the 40 crores of inhabitants in India 5 lakhs only own the various mills. The remaining inhabitants earn daily wages of annas three. The Govt. is indifferent to the mill owning class. The Govt. is pampering them because during the time of election these mill owners financed the ruling party. If Govt. continues to patronise this mill owning class, I should say that that would be detrimental to the public interest.

Hon'ble Speaker : I call upon Shri Monchor Ali to speak.

Shri Monchor Ali : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, while opposing the cut motion I intend to speak something in support of the demand, made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. The address we heard just now is like a Parliamentary address not confined to the problems of Tripura. The first speaker spoke something with regard to Tripura. He conceded the necessity of undertaking various projects but in consistently demanded reduction of expenses. The Govt. can not be double faced, in the policy of the Govt. there can not be any contradiction or inconsistency. The salary of the Ministers has been fixed in accordance with the general policy of the Govt. of India. Similar customs prevail not only in Tripura but every where in the world. I will not refer to Russia and China, I will only recall the days of Territorial Council. I should ask why members like Shri Atiqul Islam, Shri Nripen Chakraborty and others were given seats in the committees of the Territorial Council? The answer is that they had requisite competence but the present members in opposition were lamentably incompetent. That is why they were not taken in those committees. I ask the members in opposition, were not their Ministers in the State of Kerala? Did not they accept any salary? The members in opposition have not confined themselves to the discussion of the present budget, they have not suggested allotment under which head should be reduced by what sum without impairing the Administration of implementation of plans. In the Communist countries the Ministers fix their salaries even without the consent of the people. Regarding corruption, I may say that some of the Officers may be corrupt and may have a tendency of illegal gratification but those who offer such

bribe are equally corrupt. If the people in general proceed according to law they can not be compelled to pay bribes. It has been urged that disposal of cases are delayed. I should say that comparing to the state of things prevailing in the past disposal of cases at present has become very speedy. We are taking steps to speed up further the disposal of pending cases. Accordingly I support the demand made by the Hon'ble Minister and oppose the cut motion brought by the Opposition.

Mr. Speaker : I know call upon Shri Dinesh Deb Barma to speak.

Shri Dinesh Deb Barma : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, my thoughts regarding the allotment under the head 'General Administration' have practically been voiced by Shri Aghore Deb Barma. Even then I should say that life and death of 12 lakhs of inhabitants of Tripura depend on the Administration of the Assembly and on the budget prepared by them. On the budget prepared by them hangs the fate of Tripura. The communication difficulties in Tripura are known to all and are discussed in various journals. Various articles are brought from Calcutta to Tripura by aeroplane—the freight enhances the price of commodities thus brought. The day we were released from Alipore Jail we purchased mangoes there at the rate of six per rupee, reaching Tripura we found that mangoes were selling @ -/12/- each. I accordingly suggest that means of communication should be nationalised. We see no proof of any such attempt. We are to import other things from outside beginning from a needle to rice. Accordingly if means of communication is not nationalised price of things will continue to rise high. When we refer to this matter we find members of the ruling party panicky. They thought that they would be deprived of the patronage of big companies. During the puja we do not get adequate supply of sugar. If we go to the black market we get sugar. We do not get K. Oil in Kamalpur. K. Oil sells there at Rs. 1.50 nP per litre, rice sells there at Rs. 30/- per md. If we allow this state of things to continue the Assembly will cease to enjoy public

confidence. The Deptt. of justice require looking after. The officers in this Deptt. work very little. They simply harass people. Against one Officer the District Judge passed strictures. He was the S. D. O., now he has become Director of Panchayat.

Mr. Speaker.: I draw the attention of the Hon'ble member—you can not criticise any Officer in the Assembly.

Shri Dinesh Deb Barma : Harassment of the public in connexion with pending litigation can not be denied, harassment at Agartala Court may be less but in mofussil courts the harassment is too much. Bribes have to be given at the time of furnishing bail bonds. I mean to say that general administration can not continue in this fashion.

Mr. Speaker : I call upon Shri Nishi Kanta Sarker to speak.

Shri Nishi Kanta Sarker : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I support the budget placed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister before this Assembly. The discussion of the budget as made by the members in opposition gives me the impression that they are not discussing the budget, they are indulging or loose talks, as is done in market places. At times they say that Government servants are paid less, other times they complain that Government servants are being paid more. They have discussed the conduct of mill owners and traders in Calcutta. Commodities can not be brought from Calcutta to Tripura without aeroplanes. We have no direct roads.

Mr. Speaker : I draw the attention of the Hon'ble member that discussion should be confined to the budget.

Shri N. Sarker : I have nothing more to add.

Mr. Speaker : I now call upon Shri Bulu Kuki to speak.

Shri Bulu Kuki : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, only a few days back we were arrested on the ground that we were supporters of Red China. Several days after we were released. Why, I do not know. Now again we are being described as supporters of China. So it seems that those who are describing us as supporters of China do not know who are supporters of China or what constitutes support for China.

To cover up their deficiency in competency, their inefficiency the members of the ruling party are indulging in vilification. They are describing us as supporters of China on false ground. We all know that even after lapse of 15 years, after attainment of independence standard of life here has not risen high even a bit. In the result we find scarcity and alarm everywhere. The ruling party is unable to remove our wants, they are unable to bring to us plenty and to forget their frustration they have chosen to vilify us. The Govt. has completely failed to check the rise of prices. They do not care to know if the people of Tripura are getting their food or are going without food. Under the present Govt. the minority communities do not feel secured. A few days back I had been to Amarpur and the muslim brothers of mine there reported to me that when they complain of oppression or mal-treatment they do not get any redress. That is why they were compelled to leave the Territory. So long they did not leave Tripura, why are they leaving Tripura now ? While I was in the jail I read a news item in the 'Indian Nation' to the effect that Indian muslims were being driven out from Tripura because they were living in localities reserved for Scheduled tribes. We can well appreciate the necessity of driving out Pakistani muslims. Subsequently we found the Govt. taking glibly regarding defence and security. We find that more than Rs. 3 crores has been allotted for the police. It is said that we require thus much of money for our defence. Yet we find illegal infiltration continuing. If the defence was properly maintained this infiltration could not continue. When I was in Amarpur I heard of Govt. Officer saying... ..

Mr. Speaker : I draw the attention of the Hon'ble member. Statement of one particular officer made to you is not known to other members and that can not be discussed here.

Shri Kuki : From various dailies and weeklies we find that Pakistan has formed a pact with China. In this context the border should be tightly sealed up but we find infiltration still continuing. The Govt. has failed to give proper facilities to the people to build up honest and prosperous life. They are using the communist

party as a peg to hang the blame on. If these things continue it will not be possible for us to defend our borders. We of the communist party are described as supporters of China but we find men friendly with the ruling party get all opportunities to come in from Pakistan and to go out without valid document of travel. I mean to say that our defence should be strengthened, our borders protected and infiltration of immigrants should be stopped. At the same time it should be seen that Indian muslims are not compelled to leave this Territory.

Mr. Speaker : I now call upon Shri Kamaljit Singh to speak.

Shri Kamaljit Singh : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir. I support the demand made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister for purposes of general administration, administration of justice and legislative Assembly. I do not share the views of the opposition members when they say that money is being improperly spent. For community development we require money. But we also require Officers and an administration for the purpose. In the budget, therefore, necessary sums should be allotted. Accordingly I hope that the budget has been properly framed. The members in opposition are trying their best to prevent implementation of our plans. It is said that K. Oil is scarce in Kamalpur. I had been to Kamalpur only the other day and found everyone getting his supply. The Communist party of Tripura cry hoarse that they are not members of the Chinese lobby but our Chief Minister has made a statement that in the meeting of the supporters of the Peking wing of the communist party many members from Tripura and Kerala participated.

Mr. Speaker : This point has already been discussed.

Shri K. Singh . Till to-day the members of the communist party can not declare without qualification that they are not supporters of China. I would thus conclude my speech.

Mr. Speaker : I would now call upon Shri S. L. Singh, the mover of the motion to speak.

Shri S. L. Singh : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, while discussing the budget the members in Opposition discussed all-India policy with regard to industries and nationalisation of industries. I concede that in the budget of Tripura those all-India issues do not figure. Still I have to give my reply

Heavy industries and medium size industries are going to be nationalised. Questions with regard to the same can not be raised here. Again reference has been made to the Voice of America. The Hon'ble member is perhaps aware of the statement made by our Premier on the subject. In course of discussion on the budget various irrelevant statements have been made. I will not waste my time in reply to all those irrelevant statements. I will try to answer only the relevant questions. From the trend of their speech it seems that the members in Opposition are anxious to welcome Pak infiltrators and they want to give them shelter. I can not support such a move. They have read out in this Assembly a statement. Having issued the statement they went to attend a convention at Delhi.

Shri Aghore Deb Barma : Point of order. No one from our side attended the convention.

Shri S. L. Singh : The alleged statement of 28th October does not mention who were authors of the statement, what was their capacity. The statement read out does not specifically refer to the border force constituted by the Indians who laid down their lives. It seems that the authors of the statement were eulogising the Chinese border force. The statement read out does not conceal the sympathy of the maker for the Chinese aggressors. The members in Opposition have spoken in support of Pak infiltrators. I find from to-day's paper that the Chinese have resumed their border patrol and their supporters are infiltrating into India through Pakistan. The members in Opposition plead for remission of rent for 10 years, but they are most vocal in making demands on the Govt. I doubt if the members in Opposition have genuine loyalty to the Indian Constitution or to India. Ayub Khan of Pakistan,

is keen to keep India weak and he does that openly. The members in Opposition are intelligent enough to conceal their true colour. They intend to weaken the defence by creating economic crisis within the Territory. The policy they are pursuing is, therefore, inimical to India and favourable to China and Pakistan. Infiltrators from Pakistan can by no means be given protection. I have told that those who have come to Tripura after exchanging their properties have created no problem for us, still it is said that we are driving out the muslims. The allegation made by the members in Opposition are false and fantastic. They are encouraging Pakistan and assuring Pakistan that if they choose to attack Tripura they will be supporting them. The budget has been disturbed by them. They have falsely raised the cry that the policy of peaceful co-existence is to-day in jeopardy. If after being treacherously attacked by a so called friendly nation India seeks help from other allies or friendly nations India can not be accused. Those who will accuse India are disloyal to India. They are supporters of Red China. The entire world is without any doubt regarding India's neutrality and non-alignment. That is why help is pouring in at the time of her distress.. It is difficult to improve the means of communication from Calcutta to Agartala. I regret, I can not offer mango to the members in Opposition at the low rate they are dreaming. Sugar and K. Oil are controlled in Tripura, none-the-less they are supplied. You know of the natural calamity in Tripura. For relief we have allotted a decent sum. Only two Ministers here get salary @ Rs. 750/- other Ministers get less. The members in Opposition will never care to read the budget carefully. They do not care to know the salary drawn by the Ministers in Kerala. Because of oppression from the communist party the communist Govt. there was disliked by the people. The Ministers in Kerala had their administration buildings, motor cars. I expect that members in Opposition will exercise some sobriety. There is some corruption amongst Govt. employees. To check that we have opened an Anti Corruption Branch. We are taking steps to see that the Anti Corruption Branch can work effectively. We invite

public co-operation for weeding out corruption. If the public co-operates corruption can be weeded out. There can thus be no doubt that the Govt. is trying its best to weed out corruption.

Under the budget we are going to levy entertainment tax, vehicle tax, registration tax and stamp tax. We have no other tax to impose. Before discussing any plan or questioning any figure the members in Opposition should study well. The members in opposition see that the budget is top heavy, the administration is costly, pay scale of Officers is high. I do not see any substance in their assertion. We have framed the budget in such a fashion that the members in Opposition are at their wits end, that is why they are indulging in abuse. I have moved the motion and I hope that the motion will be passed.

Mr. Speaker : There being no cut motion main motions are to vote one by one.

Demand for grant No. 9 put to vote and passed (Major Head 19)

Demand for grant No. 10 is then put to vote and passed.

(Major Head 21)

Demand for grant No. 8 is put to vote and passed

(Major Head 18).

Mr. Speaker : Now we take up the next item. But before taking it up I would most fervently appeal to the members to see that all the demands are considered in course of few days at our disposal. I request them to see that the business is finished within the period allotted. Next item is Demand No. 22 on Labour and Employment. I would call the mover of the motion, Hon'ble Minister to move his motion.

The Hon'ble S. L. Singh :- On the recommendation of the Administrator I beg to move that a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,05,700/- be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the 1st July, 1963 to 31st March, 1964 in respect of Demand No. 22-Labour and Employment.

Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I have placed the budget for acceptance by the House so that labourers, cultivators and others can benefit themselves and bring prosperity to Tripura. I hope that the House

will support the budget. The budget has been framed to ensure all-round development of Tripura. For the purposes of labour and employment we have 5 centres. Formerly, we had three. We are going to open two more this year. In Labour Welfare Centres adults will get opportunity to get themselves trained in handicrafts. Steps will be taken to educate them also. To bring welfare to the labourers the centres have been opened in tea gardens. For the children of the labourers centres have been opened where they will receive education, food, milk, sugar etc. Next we have Community Development, National Extension Services, Local development Programme. For these purposes we have allotted Rs 18,40,000/-. Wherever there are Community Development Projects we have made arrangement so that the public can get help in the matter of agriculture and irrigation, so that industries grow up and the country prospers. We have arranged for distribution of good seeds. We have Social Organisation Centre and Social Welfare Centres. We have prepared our plans to implement the Five Year Plans and also to meet the present Emergency. We are to enthuse the labourers, cultivators, tribals and people at large inhabiting these localities. The plans give ample scope for these activities. With these words I place my demand for acceptance by the House.

Mr. Speaker : There is no cut motion on the demand. So I call Shri Aghore Deb Barma.

Shri Aghore Deb Barma : The sum allotted for Labour and employment is totally insufficient for our requirements. Up to September last the total number of unemployed men were 6240. If we look to the vast area from Sabroom to Dharmanagar we will see a vast number of unregistered but unemployed men. It is said that we are to strengthen our defence, to fortify foundations of our economy, to increase our food productions. But can we achieve our aims with the vast army of unemployed men moving about ? If we cannot give them employment our defence cannot be strengthened. The Ruling party is anxious to cover up their faults and to lay all blame at the door of the Opposition.

The problem of unemployment is admitted in the budget. Existence of 6240 unemployed men in the territory as registered unemployed is conceded. It is no use abusing us as supporters of Red China. Such abuse will not relieve our problems. I may say that the budget does not come to grip with the problem of unemployment. Our other problems are accentuating. Public opinion is getting dis-satisfied. To divert the aggrieved public, the Ruling party is spreading canards that we called a convention at Delhi. We protested against such canards. Protests were published in papers. The Chief Minister did not care to read the paper and to disabuse his mind. It seems that the ruling party is keen to bypass the real issues and to evade the present problems. Cannot these unemployed people be employed in the police Department ? It is said that we are to bring people from outside even to man our Police Force. Local people would have got some employment and food if they were employed in the Police Department. We are obtaining our supply of electricity from Assam, neglecting our Dumbur Project. Implementation of the Dumbur Project would have eased our unemployment problem. The budget placed before us will not solve our problems. The allotments under various heads are simply eye wash. So I oppose the demand.

Mr. Speaker : I call up Shri Nishi Kanta Sarkar to speak.

Shri Nishi Kanta Sarkar : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am supporting the demand for employment and labour. The previous Speaker referred to more than 6,000 registered unemployed men. I do not claim that the Government has fully solved the problem of unemployment. But I cannot boldly assert that proper step has been taken to ease problem. We are training up people in various arts and crafts. The grievances that local people are not given employment in Police is unjust. We have a large number of local men in our Police Force. Whenever we require men we notify our requirement to the Employment Exchange. We are employing many men in the Home Guard.

Mr. Speaker : Shri Dinesh Deb Barma.

Shri Dinesh Deb Barma : According to figures given by the government we have in this territory 6240 unemployed men. Besides these registered unemployed men, we have in the villages a huge army of unemployed men. Government is giving some employment I should concede but I should say that opportunities for giving employment could be multiplied if the government was keen. Industries can attract many unemployed men. Employment opportunities should be amplified and should proliferate in the villages. During the second five year plan a pottery was opened at Kulai. There were plans to open pottery industries and carpentry in various places, even if they were opened the employment problem in the territory could not have been solved. The pottery at Kulai has come to a dead halt.

The Government should be sincere in the matter to implement the projects.

Mr. Speaker : I call upon Shri U. L. Singh.

Shri U. L. Singh : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I support the demand for labour and employment. No one deny the existence of the problem of unemployed in this territory. Apart from the registered unemployed in this territory we have a huge number of unregistered unemployed men. Everyone is not fit for every type of job. Everyone has not the aptitude of every job. Everyone has not physical fitness for every type of job. The Government cannot provide employment to every unemployed men a job to his liking, a job to which he is fit. We have not so many private enterprises here. Even where there are many enterprises men do not find jobs according to their tests and temperament. I maintain that the job has been properly framed. We can not give employment possibly to all.

Mr. Speaker : Before calling any other member I would draw the attention of all the members. The Chief Minister as Finance Minister moved 3 motions together but I marked only the members spoken on one i.e. Labour and Employment. Now I call

Shri Karunamoy Nath Choudhury. Shri K. N. Choudhury is absent. Now I call on Hlura Aung Mag.

Shri Hlura Aung Mag : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, in the perspective of the demand for Labour and Employment as made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister I would ask him if we are simply to prepare plans. We had three Five Year Plans. We are preparing plans. But the problem of unemployment is becoming grimmer everyday. Even at the end of 3rd Five Year Plan we find more than 1 crore unemployed people in India as a whole. In the union territory of Tripura at Bat-tala we find slaves are sold. They are unregistered. Tribal people, refugees do not get employment even after registering their names in the Employment Exchange. Formerly, Non-Matrices used to get jobs in the Primary Schools but they do not get jobs now because of the change of Govt. Policy. The budget makes no provision for the vast number of unemployed men in Tripura. In the villages labourers are paid less but are made to work more. They do not get works even after waiting for days. We are to look to the welfare of the children of labourers employed in tea estates. We see that even before the work of a project starts lakhs of rupees are spent for office and officers' quarters. But what do the officers do ? The officers have failed in doing anything tangible. Those who wear khaddar can have ring wells constructed in their houses. They will have tanks excavated before their houses. The money of inhabitants of Tripura is being squandered for party aims. 700 listening sets were distributed in the villages. But they are now dumb for want of valves. At the time of Chinese aggression the Govt. of India wanted to know the number of listening sets distributed and the number in working order. An Officer went to Udaipur and found real state of things. But he was prevented from furnishing a proper and correct report. He dis-obeyed the authorities and in the result lost his job. One Inspector named Amal Dutta did not get his T. A. bill even now. Seeds are sent not earlier but in the month of Bhadra. I request that care should be taken that plans are honestly executed.

Mr. Speaker : B. Das.

Shri B. Das (Deputy Minister) : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I support the demand made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. It has been said that servants are sold at Bat-tala. I want to know if they sell themselves or if the party in Opposition sell them. We have industrial unit in this state requiring seasonal labourer. Thus people get enough employment opportunities. We can perceive the change in the picture of Tripura if we go to any block and compare the present picture of Tripura with the picture prevailing 15 years back, Modern villages are totally different from old villages of Tripura. The Officers, spoken of by the previous speaker, before completing his work in hand started to build his own house. Surely members in opposition know that non-officials are made members of Block Development centres. These non-officials can submit correct reports to the Government. The allegations made by the member in Opposition are all false.

Mr. Speaker : Shri Abdul Wazid.

Shri Abdul Wazid : The present demand moved by the Hon'ble Chief Minister is of utmost importance. I support the demand. Amongst 12 lakhs of inhabitants 6,000 unemployed men cannot be considered too much. These unemployed people cannot be properly classified. There are many people who are engaged in some works still they are registering their names in the Employment Exchange to get better employment opportunities. There are non-matric and uneducated men who have registered their names. These people aspires for posts for which they have no qualifications. They cannot be employed in the Police because they have no physical fitness. Many people were given interview for employment in Police. But they refused to join Police Force. I, therefore, say that the Opposition's criticism is unjustified.

Mr. Speaker : The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. on 18. 10. 63.